The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,921.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line has no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles ... ... or Found.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877, at 4 P. M.

The Agent is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, Via ADEN.

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam-ship Company's Steamers Call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. BUSSORAH, 1,601 Tons, 144 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, as above on MONDAY, the 24th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1877, at 6 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Vingorla, Mormugao, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Vizagapatam, Manikpatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1877, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOMBRAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. James, on TUESDAY, the 18th September 1877, at 10 a.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

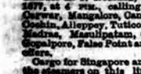
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 26th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 330	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 270	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,319 Tons, 450 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

St. Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
4, BAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	14th Sept.
(c) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Seward	8th do.
CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 8 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. R. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2763	450	W. W. Fenniman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFAL TIMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla in the G. I. P. Railway Company's yard near the Locomotive superintendent's Office:—

9 Lots of Offal Timber.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARTOOKDA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Luxumbai, widow of Gungodher Ramchunder Josey, and in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in a deed of mortgage, dated 12th August 1876.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and stables thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, fronting on the west side of the public passage or lane leading to the Koombartookda Mahl, now and for some time past in the occupation of the said Luxumbaee, widow, and her tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 484, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 32, and containing by admeasurement 350 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the east by the property of Moorarbhai Visbookhdas, on the west by the public passage leading to the said Koombartookda Lane, on the north by the property of Gunpat Hurchunder, and on the south by the property of Bhaskar Wishwanath.

The property will be sold subject to conditions of sale, copies of which can be had on application to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Solicitors for the mortgagee.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET BOMBAY.

SALE OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on the 2nd floor, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. M. B. Madon and Co. consisting of drugs, medicines, chemicals, empty bottles, boxes, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable effects of the late Major Crawford, 6th Royal Regiment, comprising rich star cut thin stem glassware, very superior dinner tea and coffee services, gentleman's garments, lady's ball, dinner and morning dresses, hats and bonnets, flowers and wreaths, carpets, a first class splendid order made C. spring landau by Harris and Son, London, a pair of very handsome fast and trotting grey Australian geldings, saddlery, &c., at No. 154, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 15th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 154, Malabar Hill, the surplus effects of the late Major Crawford, 6th Royal Regiment, comprising rich star cut thin stem glassware, very pretty harlequin dinner service, very neat and handsome new shaped pink lined turquoise-edge handles and feet tea and coffee services, very neat and handsome new shaped bamboo, blue insects painted, breakfast service, very handsome white, green, and gold dessert service, white and gold bachelor tea service, very handsome white jet fancy flower painted toilet service, handsome drawing room China table, bowl and flower pot richly engraved, deep diamond cut claret jug with silver gilted top and handle, very handsome porcelain pedestal, Hinks patent Duplex kerosine oil lamps, English made gentleman's suits, coats, waistcoats, trousers, breeches, linen shirts, muslin and twill cloth door curtains, very handsome large and small size drawing-room carpets, lady's handsome merino, serge and silk walking, morning, dinner, afternoon and very rich and handsome ball dresses, pieces of Japanese silk, handsome white bonnets with flowers and feathers, handsome flowers and wreaths, white satin ball boots and shoes, ribbons, banians, gentlemen's hat-, boots and shoes, gentlemen and lady's saddles, regimental saddles, &c.

At 3 P.M. if not previously disposed off.

A first-class splendid strong order made C spring landau, by Harris & Son, London, with patent hood, when closed forming a comfortable close carriage, lined blue morocco and lining, with poles and a pair of lamps complete.

A pair very handsome and powerful fast trotting grey Australian geldings.

Sets of brass plated mounted double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 p.m. the valuable jewellery and silver ware belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Nalkin Shirodkurwen, comprising gold ornaments called kakana, koolnek, chundunhar, heerakunthy, chund, palsee, bodias set with diamonds, beer, goondas, rings, and other ornaments, pearl bangles set with emeralds, pearl koodys, meogress, saikees, nag, nose ring, chandla, kaligathy, tunmony, kap, and other ornaments, silver cups, boxes, lotas, chowfools, chunam box, trays, saucers, kammul, anklets called sackla, utterdance, currundis, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, WEARING APPARELS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY next, the 28th inst., sell by Public Auction in Agiary Lane, near Punuswady, the household furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Nalkin Shirodkurwen, consisting of furniture, 8 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper and brass utensils, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room Meadow Street.

2 casks soda tumblers.
2 cases toilet glasses.
On account of the concerned.
791 } —15/20—2 cases matches more or less damaged by salt
V B } water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S

PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,

AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS

EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash ..... Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,

WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	,, 11½ ,,	40
	,, 12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	43
	,, 12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ..... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

WARNING TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, in liquidation, are hereby warned that no RECEIPT for MONEYS PAID by them in settlement of the Bank's CLAIMS is BINDING upon the Official liquidator unless SIGNED by Mr. HENRY STEAD, his duly authorised Agent and Attorney.

The Shareholders are further warned against persons representing themselves as able to effect favourable compromises with the said Agent and Attorney on behalf of Contributories, and against paying gratuities, Commissions or Fees to such persons, or to any of the Bailiffs or Clerks of the said Henry Stead or of his Solicitors on any pretence whatever. Such persons can in no way influence the decisions arrived at by him in regard to compromises, and all Shareholders wishing to settle should apply personally to the said Henry Stead, who will carefully note and consider the circumstances of each case submitted to him.

10, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IN announcing my arrival back to Bombay, I beg to notify that the JOINT POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Messrs. FRANCESCO MURAGLIA and DARASHAW SORABJEE, to act for me during my absence, is hereby CANCELLED.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1877.

NOTICE.

IN announcing my arrival back to Bombay, I beg to notify that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. MURAGLIA, to act for me during my absence, is hereby CANCELLED.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,

The "Italia" (in Genoa) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

Bombay, 11th September 1877.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—An AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at RUPEES FIFTY (50) per Share (or 10 per cent per annum) for the half year ended 30th June 1877, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., (excepting SATURDAYS when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 12th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th, to FRIDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.
Bombay, 11th September 1877. Secretary.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 22nd September instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Mills, on the Byculla Flats, Haines Road, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th day of June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 13th to 26th September 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધાકરશી મુલજીની કું°
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1877.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.—One of the best preventives of and remedies for Fever, Ague, and all Periodic and Malarious diseases. Its properties as at febrifuge are equal to those of Quinine, and in many cases it is efficient when the latter is of no avail. We strongly recommend it, not only in all cases where Quinine is indicated but in those in which that alkaloid has been unsuccessfully used.

Per Vial, Re. 1.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINE.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Re. 2-8 and Re. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Re. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Re. 2-8.

PURIFIED CHICKEN FAT.—A valuable remedy in Phthisis and other wasting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all mustly flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Re. 2, and Re. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperiant is realised. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Re. 3-8.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—Our annual supply which is from one of the largest producers, has just arrived, and is of exceptionally fine quality, surpassing those of former years.

Per pint, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Re. 12.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 9 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HINDUSTANI LESSONS.—Munshi Abdul Karim can devote a few hours daily to gentlemen wishing to study Hindustani. Good testimonials and references. Address 67, Bhuar Wara, Bombay.

FRESH-MADE PASTRY and BISCUITS can always be had at FRASER'S, Apollo Street. Hawkers purchasing to sell at FRASER'S Cakes and Pastry are guaranteed

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY

TO

H. E. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

GOVERNOR

OF

BOMBAY.

1st September 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350

Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	,, 350
Do.	,, Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	,, 330
Do.	,, Hunting.	Do. 2nd Quality	Do.	,, 290

Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250

Ladies' Gold ¼ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250

Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ..... ,, 200

Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¼ Hunting ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140

Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125

Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... ,, 65 to ,, 70

Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... ,, 50

Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600

Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters ..... ,, 800 to ,, 2,000

Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... ,, 400 to ,, 1,200

Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... ,, 550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz.	Rs. 23	0
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	17	0
Sparkling White	,,	36	0
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER DRY	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,	78	0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

CHRISTIANA BEER.....Rs. 6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

LONDON CLUB SHERRY	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
VERY FINE OLD PORT	,, 24	,,
BEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 28	,,

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALTHESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Les Cenons	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOH, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 21	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 11TH SEPT. 1877.

We have to report upon another day of unmitigated dulness in business circles, and it is difficult to find anything to write about commercial affairs under such circumstances.

The information to be gathered from the Home telegrams is rather more meagre than usual, and points to an almost unchanged state of affairs.

Reuter describes the Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday as rather firm. No change is discernible in quotations. Sales are reported of 12,000 bales, among which were 1,000 Surats, Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at the unchanged price of 11½ and Futures, December shipment, at 10⅞, a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. From Alexandria, the telegraphic intelligence has been received that reports from villages in the cotton districts state that the new crop is good and abundant.

The Mincing Lane Markets for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged.

Piece Goods in Manchester are described as steady.

Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, is quoted at 54s. 3d. per cwt. in London, an advance of 3d. per cwt. No change is made in Calcutta Rape and Bombay Linseed, while Ferozepore Rapeseed has declined 1s. per cwt. Wheat is quite unaltered.

Bar Silver remains at 54½d. per ounce.

STERLING EXCHANGE here has shown no deviation from the rates quoted by us for the past three business days. The small amount of business doing is deplorable, and while we see little change of improvement in the immediate future, it is not easy to imagine how things can well be worse, for it is no figure of speech to say that transactions amount to next to nothing. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 8 months' sight.	Is. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...Is. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 9 3-16d. to Is. 9¼d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...Is. 9⅜d. to Is. 9 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 9¼d. to Is. 9 5-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the enquiry for Bills on demand has continued, and a fair amount of business has taken place at ⅛ annas per cent. premium. In Bills at 60 days' sight we have heard of transactions at Rs. 99½ per Rs. 100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market continues dull in the extreme, and, if anything, with a downward tendency. We quote : Fours, 93 to 93½ ; Four-and-a-half, 94 ; and Five and a-half per cents., 101 to 101½ per cent.

SHARES.—The Market is still closed on account of native holidays.

COTTON.—There is no change in prices. Purchases on account of exporters have been small, while the local Mills have bought to a greater extent. Transactions of yesterday are reported of 100 candies for export and 325 candies for manufacturing purposes.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are quite dévoid of change.

PIECE GOODS.—There is still no demand for goods in the first hands, and transactions are on the smallest possible scale.

COALS.—We have no improvement to report in the position of the market.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing further to record about Freights. The P. and O. S. N. Company are still taking cargo for Europe at unchanged quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct.	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	665
Mercantile Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	106
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	900
Provn Land and Plant Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	235

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain J. McKinlay, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP ST. JAMES, 1,162 tons, Captain F. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Moulmein, (July 15th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GERCIAN, 1,272 tons, Captain M. Conance, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Dundee (May 28th), with a cargo of 1,685 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP NIAGARA, 1,359 tons, Captain Pickard, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Liverpool (May 30th), brought a cargo of 1,871 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CASSARBA, 1,257 tons, Captain Deljrusby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, (May 31st), with a cargo of 1,899 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain W. E. Woodward, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Liverpool (June 4th), brought a cargo of 1,803 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. PERCUSERUR, 1,004 tons, Captain A. Gue, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Bordeaux (August 9th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—619 cases wine, 8,592 boxes and 1 barrel brandy, 7 cases papers, 156 cases champegne, 21 boxes plums, 13 boxes preserves, and 25 cases vermouth. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Hongkong, (August 5th), via Singapore and Galle, brought two deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—1566 packages rice, 3 665 packages sugarcandy, 9,114 packages chinaware, 1,870 packages coasia, 303 packages glass bangles, 1,596 packages silk, 5,714 packages firecrackers, 34 packages matting, 20 packages aniseed, 25 cases cambay stone, 4 cases cigars, 1 box silk piece-goods, 2 packages glassware, 4 packages chinaroots, 19 packages nails, and 300 jars. From Singapore—35 packages aniseed, 129 packages benzoin, 24 packages nutmegs, 10 packages long pepper, 147 packages lac, 61 packages sago, 50 cases tea, 64 packages tapioca, 100 bundles rattans, 53 packages E. teeth, 17 cases mace, and 19 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	St. James	Smith	Moulmein, July 15.
10	Gercian	Conance	Dundee, May 28.
11	Cassarea	DeGruchy	Sunderland, May 31.

The ship Galloway, Mckinlay, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Adria, to China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
7	Norwester	Gopaulpore.
8	Alexander Yeats	Calcutta.
	Cybele (2)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sep		
8	St. Anne	Nizampatam.
9	Indus (2)	Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P and O S Indus—From Calcutta to Madras—Revd S B Taylor, Mr J Meredith and Revd C H A Dail.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Indus—From Madras to Galle—Mr and Mrs Hodgson and Mr C W B Wilkins. To Aden—Mr C J Douglas. To Sydney—Mrs Manley. To Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Harelwood. To Gibraltar—Captain Ralph N Taylor. To Venice—Mrs G A Arbuthnot and Master Alex Arbuthnot. To Southampton—Mrs Freeth, two children and ayah, Mr and Mrs Macdonald Stephenson, child, infant and native servant, Miss Mullins and Mr J W Ryan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—100 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co; 10 boxes tinned plates, Ensoffally Sumsoodin.

Glasgow s—61 kegs iron nails and 7 casks hardware, Hassanally Jaffer Ali and Co; 1 case red lead, Toolseedass Khimjee; 12 casks black paints Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co; 30 boxes brandy, Sell, Svendenburg and Co.

Pembroke s—50 kegs lead, Toolseedas Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—10 drums varnish, Ebrahim Abdool Currim; 5 bales printing and 1 case English gold papers and 1 case tracing cloth, Bidoo Sadick and Co; 20 drums varnish and 25 drums linseed oil, S Narrelwalla.

Scottish Chief—34 casks whiting, Cassam Ameer; 1,000 bundles and 500 kegs German steel, Abdoolrazak Sally Mahamed.

Palmyra s—3 cases tops, Rahimtoola Shoojeebhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—23 cases brandy, the Bank of Bombay; 25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bzonjee Lackdavalla; 90 cases brandy, Bomjee and Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—75 bales wool, Nebraz Nurotumdas; 55 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund; 30 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Vrajee; 80 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Glenavon —600 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Earl of Zeland —120 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 190 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—230 cwts sandalwood, Rustomjee Manuckjee and Co; 192 bales twist, E Sassoon; 10 bales twist, Becherdass Ambeidass; 50 bales twist, Trebjee and Co; 150 bales twist, Davi Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, The Albert Mill and Co; 70 bags cotton, Bhoychund Vurbhoo.

Minerva —46 cases sharkfins, Rowjee Cowajee : 1 cases sharkfins, Dadoobhoy Dossa; 19 cases sharkfins, 2 cases fishmaws and 32 bales twist, Cursondass Khimjee; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 60 bales twist, Currustjee Bomanjee and Co; 200 cwts sandalwood, Curriabhoy Bhaie; 8 cases fishmaws and 1 case hollowware, Dadoobhoy Dossa; 10 bales twist, Framjee Mountrajee and Co; 46 cases sharkfins, 2 cases fishmaws and 1 case copper pots, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Stewart, Capt, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Poole, Capt, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Martin, C pt, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Playdell, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Archdale, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Case, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Mack, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Benson, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave from Secundrabad.

Nelson, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Kaye, Sub Lieut, Bengal 4th Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Haines, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Caldecott, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Stewart, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt, on leave, from Baroda.

Low, Lieut, Bombay 2-15th Lancers, on leave, from Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Remny, Col, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

Watson, Lieut Col, Madras 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Mominabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

SEPTEMBER 10. Taverner, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on Medl Cert to England.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Downing, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Stewart, Capt, Madras 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Playdell, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Archdale, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Case, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Mack, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Benson, Lieut, Madras 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Stewart, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

Low, Lieut, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 8)

Mr M R W Adams, an Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr Walter J Browne, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr H J Oddie, Assistant Engineer, Rajputana State Railway, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code II, iv, 17, 18, 19.

Mr A T Knollis, Assistant Engineer, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The following transfers and posting have been made by Superintending Engineer, Moultan District :—Messrs H Haddon and E Loyer-ter, Assistant Engineers, from the Khanpur to the Sutlej Bridge Division. Mr R Garmell, Sub-Engineer, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Khanpur Division. Mr T Spurr, Supervisor, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, Ravi Division, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months in India.

Mr C E S Youughusband, Assistant Engineer, Jhelum Division, is allowed leave for three months to study the N-tive languages.

Mr A S Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed leave for two months, to study the native languages.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept. 6.)

The services of Captain Lawrence, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Sialkot, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Mr C Crosby, Civil Surgeon of Jhang, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Montgomery.

Honorary Surgeon R E Wrafter, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Shahpur, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Jhang.

Assistant Surgeon Jai Chand is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Shahpur, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr J O Bullock, Officiating Judicial Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

The services of Mr J T Christie, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Captain L H E Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Peshawar district.

Mr C Brown, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Umballa district.

Mr P Broadway is, on return from furlough, posted to the Dera Ismail Khan district.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 14th, 3h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon ..... 22nd, 5h. 28·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 30th, 11h. 11·6m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sept.					
Wed. 12	The English Mail expected.	5 48	6 4	{ 2 17 m 1 58 a	8 11 m 8 27 a
Th. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	{ 3 8 m 2 31 a	8 55 m 9 11 a
Fri. 14	Holy rood Day	5 49	6 2	{ 4 6 m 3 11 a	9 46 m 10 6 a
Sat. 15	.....	5 49	6 1	{ 5 22 m 4 15 a	11 2 m 11 16 a
Sun. 16	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 0	{ 6 59 m 5 55 a	0 52 m ...
Mon. 17	.....	5 49	5 59	{ 8 12 m 7 53 a	0 41 m 2 20 a
Tues. 18	.....	5 50	5 59	{ 9 11 m 9 10 a	26 m 3 31 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of this Sweep, which closes at noon on the 12th September 1877, begs to inform him that, owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, Sept. 5, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

NEVILL—LEGGATT—August 7th, at Christ Church, Down Street, Piccadilly, London, Edward Augustus, eldest son of Reginald Henry Nevill, Esq., and Lady Dorothy Nevill, of Dalveston House, near Petersfield, Hants, and Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, to Edith Fanny Owen, eldest daughter of Colonel Edward Owen Leggatt, Madras Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTER—September 11th, at Ootacamund, Lady Souter, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KERTLAND—September 6th, at Assensole, the wife of J. C. Kertland, Esq., of a daughter.

SMEATON—September 6th, at Moradabad, the wife of Mr. D. Mackenzie Smeaton, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

HODGE—September 7th, at Fatehpur, the wife of R. N. Hodgee, Esq., Assistant Engineer, of a son.

ROWLANDSON—September 3rd, at Kamptee, the wife of Major C. Rowlandson, Deputy Asst. Adjt. Genl. Nagpore Force, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEMBERTON—SANDYS—September 8th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, M. A. D. S. Pemberton, Major Royal Artillery, to Lilley, second daughter of the late Edwin Sandys, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877.

THERE can hardly be a doubt that the Russians and the Turks are now engaged in fighting the decisive battle of the war. The strategical movements of the troops on either side have been so cautiously made that it has been extremely difficult to guess of late what would be the result of marchings, counter-marchings, and battles which seemed often to be quite aimless. But we think it is now obvious that the Russians at least have, since their defeat at Plevna, elaborated a new and well defined plan of campaign. Confining their efforts in the Balkans to holding the Shipka Pass, and gradually withdrawing their forces on the left flank from the line of the Lom to that of the Jantra river, they have endeavoured to concentrate an overwhelming force for the purpose of catching Osman Pasha at Plevna in a trap, and avenging their disastrous repulse in the former attack on that place by the complete destruction of this isolated Turkish army. We consider it probable that the Russian force which lately took Selvi and Loftcha has advanced on Plevna from the south, while the combined Russo-Roumanian army is attacking the place on its northern and eastern sides. If the Russians prevail, Osman Pasha's army will have no line of retreat open to him except towards Widdin, and will cease to be an active force for the rest of the campaign. It may even be forced to capitulate, though the remembrance of the treatment to which the Russian wounded were exposed in the former battle of Plevna will, we should think, disincline the Russian commanders, if they are victorious, to give quarter. If, on the other hand, the Turks can successfully resist this long prepared and formidable attack, the invasion of Bulgaria will be at an end, for it will be a hopeless task for the Russians to attempt again to compel Fortune to aid them. No pains have been spared by the Russians, as the presence of the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas at the head-quarters near Plevna shows, to secure a victory this time, and we can now easily understand why they have so frankly acknowledged their recent defeats by Mehemet Ali and Eyoub Pasha on the Lom river. Evidently, they have been quietly retiring their left wing, and only leaving, in face of Rustchuk and Shumla, forces of sufficient strength to hold the Turkish armies in check for a time till the preparations for assailing Osman Pasha with an overwhelming array were matured. This is an intelligible and able plan of campaign, for the great aim of the Russians should always have been to clear one flank of the enemy, and it is obvious that this object can be attained much more readily on the right flank, where the Turks have no strong fortresses, than on the left, where the invaders are confronted with Rustchuk, Silistria, and Shumla. Once let Osman Pasha be beaten, and the war will become merely a war of sieges, for the Turks will quickly admit their inability to meet their enemy again in the field.

IT is a singular circumstance that there appears to be no way of accounting for the curious mortality which attaches to certain houses in certain Indian towns and cantonments. There are few large stations in India, not many small ones, in which there is not a haunted house not frequented by a ghost, but with what is infinitely worse—typhus, cholera, or dysentery. So evil is the reputation of such houses that the motto of Dante's Inferno might be very properly inscribed on their portals. He who enters there leaves all hope behind, is what the station quidnunc might say, and, indeed, often *does* say to a stranger to whom he may be acting the part of cicerone of bungalows, because local tradition can tell how every family which has lived in such a house has come to mortuary grief, how one by one its members have disappeared under the graveyard sod despite the science of physicians to save, or of sanitarians to prevent. The natives say such houses are "unlucky," and that is about all our English scientists can say for them either. The latter may discourse learnedly of "traprock," "gneiss," and the genius of absurdity only knows what else; nevertheless, the fact remains that people inevitably die or fall ill when they dwell in such houses, though they may live and flourish on traprock and gneiss anywhere else. A most extraordinary thing is that the site and situation of an Indian haunted house are often, apparently, the very best in the town or cantonment. If it was crowded with trees, had a bad water supply, or defective drainage, it would be easy to account for its unenviable reputation for mortality; but it is generally the case that the house is possessed of better advantages in these respects than its neighbours; the landlord, very naturally, doing everything that he can to promote its sanitation in order to let it. But he never succeeds. In spite of all he can do, the mortality of one of these fated houses continues, and there appears to be actually no remedy, for causes that are inscrutable, but to pull down the unlucky house, or allow it to run to ruin. The first is the only cure for the evil that we would recommend. The local traditions of some of these unfortunate bungalows could furnish material for a whole number of some penny dreadful. Their tales of horror date back twenty, thirty, or forty years. Young people, defiant of superstition, have laughingly entered the haunted house only to be speedily carried out of it feet foremost. Others, scotched, not killed, have fled it in broken health, and yet such is the obstinacy, or the folly of human nature, that tenants will be found from time to time to point the moral and adorn the tale of the haunted Indian bungalow. People will not credit until too late the experiences of old residents of the town or place, but, though we acknowledge our own incapacity to account for the fatality that besets certain houses in India, of this we are at least assured, that it is not prudent for any man to occupy such a house as we describe.

It does not help to throw any light on the subject that different diseases seem to affect different houses. We know of three bungalows in our own experience, situated in stations wide apart, where the three fatal maladies above mentioned are notorious as belonging to each one of them. In one, typhus reigns supreme; in another, every death that has occurred has been due to cholera; in the third, dysentery is almost a dead certainty for its occupants, though there is nothing in the appearance or situation of the houses in question to lead any reasonable being to suppose that they are unhealthy. They are all *pucca* built; two have an excellent water supply, and the water of the third is never used by those who occupy it. One—the house notorious for dysentery—is situated on fine open rising ground, and it is built, we have been told, on or over a rock. The others are no better or worse as regards site or water than the houses on each side of them; yet it is a fact that those who live in these unlucky houses are as sure as fate to suffer from cholera in one instance, and typhus in the other, while their neighbours are free of either disease. And this is not the experience of a season or a year. Local statistics show that the bad reputation of the houses in question can be traced as far back as twenty and thirty years, and more than this, that they have always been remarkable, each one, for its own particular malady. Of course, speculations are rife to account for the fatality—as the geological theory, already mentioned—and the walls, the foundation, the roofs and the out-offices have all come in for their share of obloquy without any one being much the wiser, and without the mortality being lessened. That there is *something* faulty is not, of course, to be denied; but what that fault is, is a question that we think might well be made a matter of official scientific investigation—investigation, these such houses are very common in India, and some useful information regarding the germs of some of the worst diseases which afflict India might be possibly collected in the search after the origin of the fatality that clings to such houses. At any rate, there would be protection for strangers in the investigation suggested. Houses of the kind complained of are traps for the unwary. A newcomer enters an Indian station in which he has no friends, and, seeing a fine house empty at a low rent, he takes, perhaps, possession of it. The landlord's interest is to laugh to scorn theories of ill luck or infection. Others than landlords mind their own business and let Newcome mind his. The consequence of it all is, that Newcome, or his wife, or his children go the way of all flesh that occupy the haunted house, and when it is too late people say—"He ought never to have gone into it." This could not happen were a strict official investigation ordered into houses of notorious reputation. They would be pulled down if condemned, and people could not be done to death in their ignorance as they sometimes are now. We fence a well by Municipal regulations in order to prevent people blindly falling into it, and the same good rule should be made to apply to these houses of evil reputation, which are, in fact, as dangerous man traps as any unfenced *bowrie* might be.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letters in your columns relating to the efficacy of prayer in bringing rain, I wish to bring to your notice, apart from the question at issue, discussed by your correspondents,) that the *Satya Mitra* of Sunday, the 26th ult., an orthodox Gujerati weekly, conducted by a respectable Parsee of this city, announced that "Teshter Tir," the angel presiding over rain and clouds, as revealed in the Zoroastrian scriptures, would be very near this side of the earth within two or three days, and that a good and sufficient downpour might be expected. The writer was found to be correct in what he advanced, as it rained heavily the week following. I merely write this to soften the minds of zealots and enthusiasts of religion, who uncharitably defend their own creed against all others. KHOOSHEROO.

A NATIVE'S VIEW OF THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That is a very curious production you publish to-day, written by a native under the prospect of an impending famine. Let me send you an extract of a letter, which is published in a native paper, and which is also a quaint specimen of the turn of thought of some natives in this crisis. The letter is dated Satara Sept. 6; the writer says :—

There are the same deceptive signs of rain in the sky and there is the same disappointment attending on them. Newspapers have been reporting good rains in this district, but whatever favour Jupiter Pluvius may have shown elsewhere, you may take my word for it, we have had none shown to us either in this town or near about it, during this month and more. We were very near having a downpour yesterday afternoon. Everybody expected that God would send down His bounty as at least a contribution to the many famine-funds that need to be raised if not otherwise, but all was vain.

It would be unreasonable to suppose that the writer intended to make anything like a point-blank remark in the last sentence, however humorous and grating it may read to most people. P.

THE BAMBOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the discussion upon the mutual reaction of rainfall and forests is attracting so much notice, I wish to call attention to that beautiful but neglected and despised plant—the bamboo. There are many varieties of the solid and hollow descriptions growing throughout the Bombay Presidency. In the Tulsi valley there is a crooked hollow variety, which forms in different places an almost impenetrable jungle. I have come across the same kind a few miles from Bassein, on the road to Toongar, and in the jungle on the mainland across the harbour. There is a large crooked hollow description which has been extensively planted at Jubbulpore, Bhoosawul, on the mail roads in the Poona district, and which is also to be seen in the Sewree and Victoria Gardens, and at Government House, Parell. A third variety, straight, hollow, of a yellow colour, is in the Byculla Education Society's compound : I have not come across it anywhere else. A fourth is the thin, straight, and hollow green stem species, which is grown in the gardens of every village in the Konkan, and is such a pretty feature in the foreground, its curved stalks spreading out in an inverted bell-shaped form from the ground. I have seen this bamboo at Bhandoop, Budlapoor, Alibag, and other places. Then there is a fifth variety, in external appearance just like the one last mentioned, but solid instead of hollow. I have only found this bamboo in the Portuguese Gardens at Mahim.

Why should not all these varieties be planted throughout the country? They grow with the greatest ease—only requiring watering during the first dry season. Their roots are enormously strong, the plant is propagated by means of suckers which spread under ground in all directions, such sucker becoming a new centre of life. I have propagated the largest species by cuttings, but the other kinds by suckers only. The roots have a very firm hold upon the ground, and I am sure must be very suitable on sloping or hilly ground in preventing denudation of the soil.

The first two kinds mentioned are only of use in the jungle, as their stems are crooked, and they are too large to look well. The other three kinds have a fine effect in a garden, especially in the centre of a grass plot. The leaves are evergreen, very much the appearance of grass, and gives an excellent shade. A clump of bamboos, with their stems bending outwards, and hanging down with the weight of the leaves, is very pretty. In fact, the bamboo is a grass : it is a development of the strength of stalk, just as corn and sugarcane are a development of the *seed* and *sweet-stalk* respectively. The seed of the bamboo is not unlike rice in appearance. The bamboo is said to seed every fifty years and then die.

I have seen the first variety in seed in the Konkan, and have also in another district come across whole square miles of it dead; not a living plant visible. I suppose in such cases the seeds fructify during the rainy season.

I have no doubt there are many varieties other than those I have described. The bamboo is so graceful and so useful, that I think the Superintendent of our new lovely gardens would further increase his reputation by forming a complete collection of all the known varieties.

The method of transplanting the bamboo is as follows :—Select a likely clump in the dry season—April and May are the best months—clear out the earth deep down on one side of the clump, with a hatchet or sharp spade cut off a strong stalk, roots and all, plant in a large pot until the first young stalk has sprouted, then put pot and plant in ground and water for twelve months. AMATEUR GARDENER.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The short paragraph that accompanied the lists of the North and South elevens in your issue of the 4th inst. scarcely gives a fair view of the case. The South usually has so little difficulty in getting an eleven together (owing to the match being played at their head quarters, and all the other large stations of the South being within comparatively easy reach), that they appear to think it rather hard lines that a hitch should ever occur; but surely it was scarcely the correct thing for the Southern Captain to begin wailing publicly over his misfortunes, and to try to discount beforehand the result of the match, in case the Fates should give it to the North this year. It is well known that year after year the Northern Captains have had to come up to Poona with teams, not only crippled by the usual chances of men not being able to get away, but by sudden desertions at the last moment; and when one of the later class of offenders is their principal bowler, as was the case this year (and more than once before), the effect on the strength of the team may easily be imagined. The wonder is that the Northerners come up to the scratch so well, and pull off the match so often, considering the distances some of the men have to come. In the present case no one comes from Nusseerabad, one from Deesa, and one from Sind; and, but for unforeseen circumstances, another would have turned up from Rajkot and two more from Sind. Such facts speak well for the Northerners' spirit and determination to keep up the old match, and there is no reason why a similar enthusiasm should not be fostered in the South. From the paragraph of your paper alluded to, one would imagine that only the South were sufferers from "refussis" this year. Such, however, is by no means the case. The North never have cried out over their misfortune, and I hope they never will; but in the present case it is only fair to state that within a short space of time they lost successively two Captains and their three chief bowlers, whose leave was stopped by the Famine orders, to say nothing of other good men and true. But the North went on the good old rule that, "when you get bowled over, you must get up and try again," and other men were found to come to the front, and to fill, and fill well, the vacant places.

Of course, the chief causes of the difficulties this year are,—the Famine, and the consequent orders regarding leave that the Government have considered necessary; but these apply with rather more force to the North than to the South, as the chief military stations are in the south, and regimental officers are not affected by these orders.

Talking about the Famine, it is curious to observe what a tendency it has to absorb cricketers both from the North and South. A glance over the list of officers now in the Kaladghi district alone will show an eleven composed as follows :—Adam, Bosvey, Clifton, Dunsterville, Francis, Gell, Kennedy, Lewis, Pilkington, Pinhey, Pottinger and Young. Of these, six have already distinguished themselves in N. and S. matches, and four more, who are late arrivals in the Presidency, are, by their home reputations, quite up to N. and S. form; so that Kaladghi and the rest of the Presidency might have a match similar to that lately played between Gloucestershire and England, and probably with a similar result.

But to return to our muttons. Is it not possible that the difficulties of the Southern Captain may have been aggravated by other than the causes already mentioned? It is rumoured that the system of the Cricket Secretary at Poona being *ex officio* Captain of the South has given rise to much dissatisfaction for some years. Would it not be better to follow the Northern example, and have a Captain freely elected by all the Gymkhana Secretaries of the division, or rather by the members of those Gymkhanas through their Secretaries? Rumour is also rife that the Southern team is often too much made up of men at Poona, and that enough trouble is not taken to find out and engage the talent of other stations, the result being much heart-burning and ill feeling. I have heard of more than one good cricketer who, smarting under unmerited neglect, has vowed not to play for the South again. Here, again, the Northern system might advantageously be adopted, and all Gymkhana Secretaries written to, about July each year, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of all good cricketers, and the special *forte* of each. In the North one hears little or nothing of dissatisfaction now, and men never refuse, through disgust or ill feeling, to fill up a vacancy, even when they are asked at the last moment; as they know that every effort is made to get up the best team possible, irrespective of all cliques, &c.

Lastly, I would venture to hint that the troubles of both Captains would be materially lessened if the teams were treated with more cordiality at Poona, as, in that case, up-country members of both teams would look forward to the trip as a pleasure, instead of a sort of duty. If the seasons allowed of the match being played at Bombay, there can be no possible doubt as to the reception she would give the teams. She has frequently shown her hospitality in no niggardly way to any visitors who come for a friendly contest at either cricket, rowing, or polo, and there is no doubt that both cricketers and non-cricketers would join in a welcome to the N. and S. teams. Up-country stations are proverbial for their welcome to similar visitors, and surely it is a disgrace that of all the cities in the Presidency Poona alone should show a coldness, or rather an aversion, to these visitors, not only by refusing to be interested in the struggle, but by carefully arranging that its amusements should be ordered so that the majority of these visitors must be unable to enjoy them; even the Club has altered the date of its annual ball so as to move it out of the cricket week. Such a move is the worse when compared with the course that was pursued in the old days when Mr. Ellis took a fatherly interest in the Northern team. If the Gymkhana and Cricket Secretaries took some trouble in the matter, as is done at other stations, the old state of things might be revived. I fear I have wandered rather far from my original subject, and upon my letter out to an inconsiderate length, but my earnest wish that the chief cricket match of the Presidency should be put on a more satisfactory footing has led me away, and with such an end in view I trust you will excuse the demands I have made on your columns.

P. S.—I enclose my card. CRICKETER.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph in your issue of yesterday shows that the workmen of the Government Press at Madras have reason to congratulate themselves on having fallen in with just and kind masters. They, in common with the employés of the press here, have lately had hard and weary work in connexion with the famine, necessitating extra hours of labour and work on Sundays. To quote the paragraph referred to—Mr. Bernard, the Private Secretary to the Governor General, has promised to pay all the workmen handsomely, those who worked on Sunday are to receive four days salary each." There are men at present in the Government Press in Bombay who have often worked daily for a week or fortnight continuously, from 7 a. m. till 10 o'clock at night, and sometimes later, and occasionally on Sundays, being remunerated (if it be not a misnomer to call it such) for the latter as for an ordinary week day, be the workman Christian or native. It is true that they receive a fixed monthly sum as compensation for whatever number of extra hours they may be forced to work during the month; but this sum is so ridiculously small, that, added to their fixed salary, it falls much below the permanent salaries drawn by their brethren in the service of the Governments of Madras and Calcutta. This is unfair; and to show that circumstances do not call for the exercise of such parsimony on the part of the Bombay Government towards their employés in this Department, I would mention what is known to be a fact, that the working of the press shows a yearly increasing profit, that of last year amounting to the large sum of Rs. 1,50,000. SHADE OF CAXTON.

A GREAT PROBLEM.

IN a letter to the *Spectator* "Cassandra" Greg writes :—

Is it in any sense correct, is it not, on the contrary, utterly monstrous, to maintain that life is nothing if it be not eternal in duration? Do we

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA RACES.

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS' RACE.

Kamil 1
Corsair..... 2
Distance, 1½ mile; time, 2 min. 32½ sec.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Nonpareil..... 1
Marquis 2
Distance, 1 mile; time, 1 min. 58½ sec.

POONA DERBY.

Monarch 1
Surferes 2
Scamp 3
Distance, 1½ mile; time, 2 min. 55½ sec.

DECCAN DERBY.

Pegasus 1
Veronica 2
Distance, 1½ mile; time, 2 min. 50 sec.

SERVICE STAKES.

Ariel 1
Glencoe 2
Distance, ½ mile; time, 1 min. 28 sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Nothing fresh has been received respecting the movements of the different armies in Bulgaria. His Imperial Majesty the Czar, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and Prince Charles of Roumania are with the combined Russo-Roumanian army, which is attacking the Turks at Plevna.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

ALEXANDRIA, 10TH SEPT.

Reports from villages in the cotton districts state that the new crop is good and abundant.

LONDON, SEPT. 10, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed rather firm. Sweets rather firm.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera ..... 6d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for account 95¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1873 .... 105½
Bar Silver 54½
Departures.—Menzaleh and Marina.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		H. M.
Via Teheran (perfect)..11th—	5 0 a.m.	0 26
" Turkey (do.)..11th—	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)..11th—	3 50 p.m.	1 29
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)..11th—	11 30 a.m.	0 55
" Turkey (do.)..11th—	nil.	nil
" Suez (do.)..11th—	12 6 p.m.	2 44
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (nil.)..11th—	nil.	nil.
Via Singapore (do.)..11th—	7 5 p.m.	3 31
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (nil.)..11th—	nil.	nil.
Via Turkey (do.)..11th—	do.	do.
Via Suez (do.)	do.	do.
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect)..10th—	10 20 p.m.	21 28

INDIAN BRANCH.	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	5	57	0	2
" Galle	12	50	0	22
" Kurrachee ...	0	9	0	1
" Madras	0	33	0	7

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 11.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., therm. max. 83, min. 78, W. B. 75, bar. 30·04. Fall of rain 16 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 3 to 4, ther. 79. bar. 30·7. Fall of rain 1 in. 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 5.10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E. W. 6. Fall of rain 48 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., ther. 89, bar. 29·94.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. N. W. moderate, ther. 86. Fall of rain 45 cents.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

FOR Madras, Sept. 8: rain has fallen in Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnul. For Bombay, Sept 8 and 9: reports from Sind state that abundant rain has fallen there; in Sholapur there has been heavy rain, also in parts of Belgaum, Poona, and Dharwar; a good fall in Sattara and Kaladgi, and showers in Ahmednagar; none in Guzerat, Tanna, or Khandesh. For North West, Sept. 8 9, 10: rain has fallen generally in Fyzabad; showers in Mirzapur, Benares, Shahjehanpur, and Meerut; none elsewhere. For Punjab, Sept. 8: there was heavy rain and houses have been damaged at Multan. For Central Provinces, Sept. 8: rain is wanted in Upper Godaveri, Saugor, and Damoh; elsewhere prospects are favourable. For Mysore, Sept. 8: a light fall of rain is reported; in Hyderabad there has been a slight drizzle. In Central India, Sept. 8 to 10: rain has fallen in Sutna and Gwalior; none elsewhere. The relief given by Scindia to immigrants at Guna still continues.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba: In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Tuesday, Sept. 11, up to 6 a.m.	0 16	0 73	0 70
Previously register ed.....	68 56	45 24	57 13
Total up to date.....	68 72	46 97	57 83
Fall up to 11th Sept. 1876.....	45 97	45 67	53 54

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand.....	Is. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight...	Is. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ...	Is. 9d.	,,
Credits ,, 4 ,, ...	Is. 9 3-16d. to Is. 9d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ...	Is. 9¼d. to Is. 9 7-16d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ...	Is. 9¼d. to Is. 9 5-16d.	,,

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, of the Bombay Civil Service, succeeds Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson as Special Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department for famine relief work.

THE heavy rain which fell all Monday night and yesterday morning in Bombay seems to have extended over the Tanna districts to the ghauts, for passengers by yesterday's mail from Poona tell us that the air in the Concan was delightfully cool, and that the Callian river and its tributary streams looked as full as they usually do at the height of the monsoon. Rain was falling on the ghauts, and nearly as far as Tallygaum. A good heavy shower fell at Poona on Monday about 1 p. m., and there has since been more rain at that station.

ON Saturday last, we learn, Dr. Blanc operated on a fourth case of blood transfusion, and the ultimate result was unfavourable. The patient was a young man, who for several months had been suffering from inflammation of the bladder and hectic fever (a similar case to the one successfully operated upon in the J. J. Hospital). At the time of the operation the pulse was small, miserable, 150 a minute, the breathing hurried, the skin hot and dry, the emaciation extreme,—in fact, the patient was on the point of death, and whatever wonders transfusion of blood may perform, Dr. Blanc had great doubts as to the advisability of performing it in such a hopeless case. However, although the ultimate result was unsuccessful, this case showed the great power of transfusion, as for a while a struggle between life and death went on, ending in death being victorious, "too late" being the only reproach the surgeons could address to the heroic remedy.

MR. GRONDONA, the Italian Consul at this port and the agent for the Rubattino steamers, returned to Bombay yesterday from a three months' visit to Penang, Singapore, and Java, in the course of which he has made arrangements for running a regular line of Italian steamers between the ports of Genoa and Naples in the Mediterranean, and those of Penang, Singapore, and Batavia in the Eastern seas. The service will be carried on for the present by steamers running once every two months, but it is hoped that the Italian Government may ere long raise the subsidy to a monthly one. It is a curious indication of the vigorous efforts Italy is making to revive her commerce with the East, that the Italian Government should have consented to subsidise a line of steamers to ports in which hardly an Italian merchant can be found.

At the High Court the other day, Mr. Justice Atkinson, acting Judge, delivered an interesting judgment in a suit brought by an uncle against his nephew, Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib, a well-known leader of the Mehmon community, reputed to be a millionaire. The defendant Ismail holds several public positions of trust, being a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, a Justice of the Peace, &c., and the charges of fraud made against him in the case excited considerable interest in the native community. These charges alleged a rare course of persecution of the uncle by the nephew for a number of years; and seeing that in the issue regarding them were involved the direst consequences to the defendant Ismail, the Judge said he had "laboured day and night to get to the bottom of it." The case for Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub, the plaintiff, was that his father Balladina, a merchant in a large way of business in Bombay, died intestate in November 1857, leaving behind him property worth about eight lakhs of rupees, and a widow, three sons, and one daughter. Balladina had before his death made over to the defendant Ismail, his grandson, the goodwill of his business and all his property, which trust the latter had accepted. Although after Balladina's death, Ismail acted as the manager of the estate, he neither applied for letters of administration nor obtained any order or certificate from any court of justice enabling him to do so. He settled with plaintiff's brothers and mother, paying them paltry sums of money for their shares in the estate. Plaintiff, who was at the time ten years of age, was sent to school and was afterwards taught at home, but his education was purposely stinted, and when it ended he knew no more than a child about accounts. When he was married in 1862, the marriage expenses were debited to him in the accounts of Ismail, who misappropriated to his own use the jewels, ornaments, and coins of very great value which came into his hands as part of the estate. In 1863 plaintiff applied for letters of administration to the estate of his late father, and made an affidavit, upon information given him by Ismail and others in collusion with him, which was false in many particulars. Part of the property to be administered was undervalued, and a vast deal of property that ought to have been included in the inventory of the estate was improperly omitted. In 1867, while living in Calcutta, whither plaintiff had gone to avoid his Bombay creditors, he made a formal demand of an account upon Ismail. Attempts were then made by Ismail to get a release from plaintiff, which were resisted until 22nd October 1870, on which date a release was fraudulently obtained from him (plaintiff) and which he sought by the present suit to set aside, as well as to compel Ismail to render a true and just account of his stewardship of the late Balladina's estate. The defence of Ismail was a denial of all the serious allegations of fraud, which were met and explained to the learned Judge's satisfaction. It became clear to his Lordship's mind, that the statement put forward on the part of the plaintiff was a fabrication; that a dead set had been made against Ismail by the whole family; and that the suit had not for its sole purpose the foundation of the plaintiff's rights. His Lordship was of opinion, from an inspection of the plaintiff in the witness-box, that his whole story of want of instruction and child-like simplicity as to matters of account was a mere invention for the purposes of the suit; that his habits of life had the natural effect to debase more or less his intellect; and that he was "more knave than fool." As to the release of 22nd October 1870, his Lordship was perfectly satisfied that the plaintiff's statement in this respect was "utterly and entirely false." The release was, therefore, declared to be valid and binding upon the plaintiff, except as to two minor matters connected with the present claim—namely, a Marwaree judgment and certain Kutch property. To mark the sense of his displeasure, the Judge made the plaintiff bear his own costs of the suit; and passed a decree to the effect, that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof except as to the Marwaree judgment and the Kutch property. The Commissioner of the Court was directed to ascertain to what share in the Kutch property the plaintiff was entitled, &c., and costs on further directions were reserved. A report of the case will be found in another column.

WE have good reason to believe, says the *Pioneer*, that the authorities at home have practically come to a conclusion in favour of the broad gauge for the Ahmedabad and Ajmere railway. The whole question has not been definitively settled yet, but the section from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpore is to be on the broad gauge at all events. So the question is narrowed down till it refers merely to the portion of railway between Pahlanpore and Ajmere.

WE (*Statesman*) wrote some days ago to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, concerning the prospects of the people in that wide extent of territory, and are glad to find from his reply that anxiety is largely relieved on their account. Mr. Lyall writes to us:—

AJMERE, Sept. 3.

You asked me for news of the state of the country. Matters have taken a decided turn for the better since the 1st, and there have been good showers all over eastern Rajpootana, Ajmere, and to some distance westward. The wind is still in the east, with signs of rain, so that we have very fair ground for hoping that the crisis is past. But we must have more rain. If the rain had failed utterly, as seemed possible a week ago, we should have had the most extraordinary scenes, and the country would have been ruined for a time; not so much by failure of crops, as by the total loss of grass which would have killed all the great herds of the pastoral country in the west. As it is, I hope we may escape with a bad shariff and much scarcity of forage; but it is too soon to foretell the event of this most abnormal season.

IT would be strange, says the Lahore paper, if such a calamity as that which has come upon Madras, and which is threatening other parts of India, did not exercise the minds of pious people, who see in every great trouble a punishment from the Deity, for some particular national sin of commission or omission. To some, it appears to be a very comforting doctrine, that the Almighty is always on the look-out to catch poor human nature tripping, and to come down heavily upon the general community, including the steady walkers as well as the stumblers. There appears, however, to be a difference of religious opinion as to the cause of the famine, although the calamity is allowed to be a special Divine punishment. We have received a letter from Oudh, which distinctly shows that the famine has been sent because the ryots throughout India have neglected to comply with the order contained in the 25th Chapter of Leviticus, that "there shall be a year of rest unto the land every seventh year." The writer of this letter authenticates it with his name, and is evidently thorough in the belief which he confides to us, that, because "the people continued to plough and sow the land at random," a famine has been sent by—"a most merciful God." We assure our readers that we are not touching upon this subject in a spirit of levity, but rather in one of sadness, to know that in this noon-day of Western enlightenment, such sentiments should go forth to the Eastern "heathen" as the convictions of educated Christian Englishmen. As a companion to the above, a Hindu explanation of the famine may be entitled to respect. It is said that, some months ago, a number of *bunniahs*, wishing to raise the price of grain, enlisted the services of a Brahmin in their behalf. The holy man took from them coins of gold, silver, and copper, which he put into an earthenware pot, under cakes of cow-dung. He then secretly buried the pot, and told the *bunniahs* that until the *Saheb-logues* discovered it, there would be no rain. How events have justified this prediction, ought to be a matter of reflection for rival theologians.

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THE *Indian Mirror*, in publishing a continuation of the proceedings before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah against the Post Master of that place, reports the following interruption of the Court:—

Here a tall European, who looked as if some soap and water would have made him much better, and at the same time as if a grogshop with all its stock were within the narrow limits of his stomach, could not possibly have made him much worse, made, or more properly speaking, groped, his way into the Court and sat down on the first vacant seat within his reach. After having described some imaginary circles with his head, he broke out "Who's the Post Master? Let's have some papers anspencle—I represent the *Indian Statesman*." At this unexpected interruption everybody was taken by surprise, and the proceedings came to a dead stop. "Go'n, go'n" burst out the man, making a desperate effort to speak distinctly. "You needn't be afraid o'me—all I desirs for myself and the journal I represent is, that you must administrate justice impartially and conscientiously—and I wish you to bear in mind that I am present here. This delivered, the man vigorously grasped at the table to save himself from measuring his length on the floor. His Worship ordered the Court Inspector to at once remove the man into custody. On the Inspector laying hold of the man's collar, the fellow began to vociferate—"handsh off, handsh off, I say—*habeas corpus*—false imprisonment—Pil—." But the Inspector soon cleared him out of the court.

The story is too amusing to be kept back from our readers, but the *Statesman* repudiates all knowledge of the fellow.

AN account of a breakdown on the Rajpootana line is furnished to the *Statesman* by an engine driver:—"Going down to Jeypore the other night, I came in for anything but a nice job. On the train reaching Ikran, one station this side of Bhurtpore, and 25 miles from Agra, the guard came and woke me saying that the engine of a down goods train, which our train, the mail, had to pass, was off the road. Getting up and going down to the far end of the station, I found all the engine wheels off the road and standing right across it, in a diagonal fashion. It had got thrown off at the points leading to the loopline, which it ought to have entered, to cross the mail. It was no doubt due to the pointsman shifting his points in a hurry, having first set them wrong; but failing in doing so before the engine was on to them, the leading and driving wheels took one road and the trailing bogie wheels the other. The engine got swung round so by the heavy jerk thus given it, that it would have gone over the embankment six feet high, had it been running any faster than it was. As it was, it effectually blocked the road for ten hours. The work now awaiting us had with her. These horrid little narrow gauge animals are worse than any heavy broad gauge engine, as there is no getting at them; they are so low down that the jacks won't go under them, without digging the ballast out. By the time we got away at 8 a.m., it was 27 hours that I had had no sleep, which was bad enough in itself in this country, to say nothing of the work, and the end of it is I feel tolerably knocked up even now. The traffic all over the line was upset by this accident. This is only a natural result of giving 20 rupees a month for station master baboos, and making pointsmen out of jungle-wallahs, &c., with cheap signals and points, that won't interlock with one another, so that they may not be tampered with in the above fashion."

THE *Spectator* referring to affairs in France says:—"Every day people are convicted of the new, elastic crime, 'insulting the Marshal;' and the manager of the democratic *Mot d'Ordre*—which has been as unfortunate as the *Levant Herald* in old days—has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £200, for asserting that the Marshal is descended from an apothecary, and not from the Kings of Ireland. The last official freak has been to prosecute and fine two newspapers for publishing coloured political maps of the Departments showing where the 363 sit. A few of the Courts have been bold enough to reverse the most barefaced decisions, but the pliancy of the Judges and the forbearance of the Opposition encourage the Home Minister."

AT a great meeting held on the 12th August at Presburg, General Klapka made a long speech on the Eastern Question, and a resolution was adopted which bears on three points—maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, the prevention of Servia from taking part in the war, to avoid other complications, and no intervention in Bosnia unless Turkey desires it. In the course of his speech, General Klapka remarked, "It has been said that the road to Constantinople passes through Vienna; it may, with equal truth, be said that the road which leads to Vienna passes through Turkey and Hungary."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:—"For the purpose of marking the military movements in maps, little flags are being everywhere sold here, denoting the various nations which are engaged, or probably will be engaged, in the present war. In all the lists which I have seen, I have noticed side by side with the Russian, Turkish, Roumanian, and Montenegrin colours, the flags of Greece, Austria, England, and the United States of America! This fact is significant as showing the popular notions as to the future of the war. Most curious of all is the appearance of the Americans in the list of possible belligerents. Thereby hangs a tale. Some years ago the Russians showed a considerable amount of sympathy for America, partly because it was regarded as the land of democratic liberty, and partly because it was looked upon as a possible ally in the event of a war with England. Recently this sympathy has somewhat cooled, not extraordinary to record, and the country would have been ruined for a time; not so much by failure of crops, as by the total loss of grass which would have killed all the great herds of the pastoral country in the west. As it is, I hope we may escape with a bad shariff and much scarcity of forage; but it is too soon to foretell the event of this most abnormal season.

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Li had, when a captive in the hands of the rebels, like most of the women whom the rebels found alive in Soochow and other cities which they captured, lost her sweetness. This, though it was the result of the licentiousness of the rebels, was an insuperable barrier in the way of the unfortunate woman's return to her former lord. So Li wrote, in answer to her loving messages, a very bitter letter; among other severe sentences were the following questions: "Why did you allow yourself to be taken alive when you might have prevented it, as others did, by suicide? Why did you not give the highest proof of chastity and die by your own hand rather than suffer a disgrace worse than death?" When she received this letter, she prepared a rope, one end of which was fastened to the cross-beam of her house while the other end was tied in the form of a slip-noose, and sat down and coolly wrote a spicy reply to Governor Li's reproachful epistle. In this she paid the epistolary debt in Li's own coin, and closed in something like the following language: "Why did you allow yourself to be taken alive when you might have prevented it, as others did, by suicide? Why did you not give the highest proof of loyalty, and die by your own hand rather than suffer a disgrace worse than death? When this reaches you it will inform you that I have put a violent end to my miserable life, and my dying request is, that you be consistent and go hang yourself." She then took the fatal leap with the noose around her neck.

THERE seems nothing too wild or improbable for the Burmese to believe. An absurd story has obtained credence among them recently, which is nothing more nor less than that a man is in process of being swallowed up by the earth. The story goes, that a young Burman, addicted to gambling, squandered money from his mother to enable him to gamble. She had previously complied with his demands, but on this occasion she refused to do so. He then threatened to kill her, and snatched up a dah. She shrieked and fainted, when the neighbours ran in. Her son thinking he had killed his mother rushed away to the jungle, where the ground gave way under his feet and he sunk up to his knees, sinking deeper every day. On any one approaching him he affects to be in great torment, and shouts to them to go back. His mother only can approach and supply him with food without causing him pain. The imposture is so transparent that it is a wonder that even the Burmese, who flock to the spot from Rangoon and the surrounding country, are taken in by it. The fact of his objecting to people approaching him should be sufficient to show the imposition.

THE Hongkong *Mail* learns, by the arrival of the barque Benefactor, of the total loss of the British barque Christian McAuslin, of Glasgow. It appears that the Benefactor was boarded by the chief officer, boatswain, cook and five seamen, belonging to the unfortunate vessel, in sight of Anjer Point. Captain Hayden offered them a passage to that port, but they preferred to go on to Anjer and report to the British Consul there. The statement of the shipwrecked men was to the effect that their vessel was bound to Kingston for orders from Manila, with a full cargo of hemp and sugar; and on the night of the 12th July she struck heavily on a reef in the neighbourhood of the Thousand Islands. She got off again, but commenced sinking rapidly, leaving the crew scarcely sufficient time to get into the boats. The vessel disappeared in 26 fathoms of water. The crew left the ship in three boats, one in charge of the chief officer, and the other two in charge of the captain and second officer respectively. The Benefactor saw nothing of the other two boats, but the weather being fine they will doubtless have reached land in safety, or have been picked up by some passing vessel.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pallies ₹ Re.	₹ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pallies ₹ Re.	₹ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2½	49	Jeerasal	2	65
Pisi	2½	38	Bengal	2½	63
Bansi	2½	57	Inferior quality		56
			Patni	2½	49
GRAM—			OODID—		
Jumbosuri	3	41	Nagpore	3½	37
Ghati	3½	37	Gogari	3	40
Surati	3	35	Cawapore	3	35
Kurrachee	3½	33½	MUG—		
BAJRE—			Cutchee	2½	60
Mulkapuri	2½	50	Kurrachee	2½	52
Kurrachee	3	44	DALE—		
JOWARRE—			Surti Toor dal.	2	60
Barsi	3½	37	Dry ditto.	2½	52
Surati	3½	33	Gram dal.....	2½	52

4 seers make 1 pallie, 12 pallies make 1 phurs, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on September 5, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Rajkot Station	15	17	{ New / Old }	{ 19 / 15 }	{ 10 / 2 }	{ 1 30 / 1 30 }	16	... *
Junagarh.....	13	17½	22½	11	1 15	...	34
Porbandar	13	18½	18½	11	1 15	...	30†
Mangrol	13	20	24	14	1 30	...	...
Jetpur	13	14	17	12	1 35	...	...
Manawadar.....	13	15½	18	12	1 25	...	...
Bantwa	13	12	25	12	1 30	...	...
Manakwara Station	16½	16½	22½	12	2½	12	30
Nawanagar	14	19½	21½	13½	1 30	...	100
Khambhalia.....	13	12	25	12	1 20	...	110
Jorya.....	16	20	24	12	1 35	...	70
Bhanwad	12	16½	27½	12	1 22½	...	100
Mevi	14	15	19	10	1 30	...	60
Dhrol.....	14	17	20	12	1 30	...	25
Rajkot	15	19	20	13	1 30	...	33

* Grass, Rupees 35 for 1,000 Pulas. † Karab.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

Monday, Sept. 24th—Throwing the hammer; half mile flat race; wide jump; 100 yards flat race.
Tuesday, 25th—3 miles walking race; throwing the cricket ball; quarter mile flat race.
Wednesday, 26th—Hurdle races; putting the shot; high jump; 1 mile flat race.

All events are open to officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, and of the Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind, and Allahabad Clubs.

Entries Rs. 5 for the jumps, cricket ball, hammer and shot. 1 G. M. for all other events. The closing date for entries on payment of the above named sums is extended to September 20th.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. R. OLIVER } Hon. Secs.
C. YOUNG, }

UNFOUNDED CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST A MILLIONNAIRE.

At the High Court the other day, Mr. Justice Atkinson delivered an interesting judgment in the case of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub against Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib and others. The plaintiff made very serious charges of fraud, misrepresentation, and concealment of property against the first defendant, his uncle, the well-known head of the Mehmon community, reputed to be a millionaire—charges imputing a rare course of persecution of the uncle by the nephew for a number of years. Seeing that in the issue raised as to these charges, were involved the direst consequences to the first defendant Ismail—consequences in comparison with which, money, however large in amount, is but a trifle, his Lordship said he had laboured day and night to get to the bottom of it; and aided as he had been by the great ability and indefatigable industry of the counsel on both sides, his Lordship thought he had done so. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, Mr. Starling, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the first defendant; and the other defendants appeared in person.

The broad outline of the plaintiff's case, as his Lordship put it, is as follows. His father, the late Hajee Joosub Balladina, was a merchant in this city and in a large way of business. When he died he was worth near upon eight lakhs of rupees. He died intestate in November 1857, leaving a widow, three sons, and one daughter. Plaintiff was then but ten years of age. The defendant Ismail was his nephew, the son of his late eldest brother, Hajee Hanfi, to whom his death Balladina, being an old man and in a bad state of health, made over to defendant Ismail the good will of his business and all his property, moveable and immoveable, which trust the defendant Ismail accepted. Upon the death of his father, Ismail was regarded as the head of the family, and he carried on the business just as it had been carried on before in Balladina's life-time; and acted as the manager of the estate. Although he thus acted as manager, he neither applied for any letters of administration nor obtained any order or certificate from any court of justice enabling him to do so. In January 1858, Ismail settled with plaintiff's brothers, Dawood and Ali Mahomed, as well as their mother Rahimabai, paying to the former two paltry sums of money for their shares in the estate. Some time after his father's death, plaintiff was sent to school for about three years, and after he left school, he had a person to teach him at home; but he never got as far as the "rule of three." His teacher was a man utterly incapable of giving him any instruction in book-keeping; and when he left off, he knew no more than a child about accounts. In 1862 he was married, and his marriage expenses were debited to him in Ismail's account. That course was most unfair to plaintiff; and as jewels were given to his wife on her marriage as alleged in the written statement, ornaments, and coins of very great value came to Ismail's hands as part of Balladina's estate, which he had misappropriated to his own use. In 1863, plaintiff applied for letters of administration to the estate of his late father. He was then living with Ismail, was but 15 years of age, and entirely ignorant of matters of business. The affidavit then filed by him was false in many particulars. He was then only 15, and not 17, years of age. He made that false statement upon information falsely and fraudulently given to him by Ismail and others in collusion with him, believing, as he did, the same to be true. Upon his application, letters of administration were granted to him, but they at once got into Ismail's hands, where they had remained ever since. After this Ismail never allowed him to interfere in the administration of the estate, but went on just as he had done before. In January 1864, plaintiff filed an inventory and an account which were false in many parts. Part of the property to be administered was undervalued; and a vast deal of property that ought to have been included in utter ignorance of the true state of affairs, believing the information given to him by Ismail and his agents to be correct. In 1865, he went to live in Calcutta in order to avoid his Bombay creditors. In 1867, while there, he made a formal demand of an account upon Ismail. From the time of this demand, attempts were made in vain to get a release from him; but on 22nd October 1870, he regretted to say Ismail did succeed in defrauding him by the release which was now sought to be set aside. At the time he executed this release, he was as ignorant as a child about the accounts relating to the estate. He took for granted what was told him about them, and he acted accordingly. The recitals of that release were false. In a few words, he was induced to execute it by reason of the false and fraudulent conduct of Ismail and others in collusion with him. Again, without consulting any one of the family, Ismail had transferred into his own name a share in the Apollo Press Company, debiting himself with a sum comparatively insignificant to the real marketable value of the share. In 1873, when he discovered the fraud thus practised upon him and other members of the family, plaintiff filed a suit against Ismail in the High Court at Calcutta; but the suit proved abortive not from any enquiry into the merits, but virtually on the technical ground that it would be better disposed of in Bombay, where nearly all the witnesses and parties resided, and where the dispute chiefly arose. Plaintiff therefore brought the present suit, seeking thereby to set aside the release and to compel the defendant Ismail to render a true and just account of his stewardship of plaintiff's late father's estate. The defence was a denial of all the serious allegations of fraud, which were clearly met and explained to his Lordship's satisfaction. As regarded Balladina's property, which had been put down at eight lakhs, it was stated that it fell short of one lakh. His Lordship candidly confessed that for a long time he has had a considerable bias in favour of the plaintiff, believing that he had truth and justice on his side. But these first impressions respecting the plaintiff's age and the jewellery, &c., had been completely effaced. As to plaintiff's age, his Lordship was satisfied with the explanation given by Ismail. Having weighed the conflicting statements as to the jewels, &c., his Lordship arrived at the conclusion that the statement put forward on the part of the plaintiff was a fabrication: and that the list of the jewels said to have been made out at a meeting of the relatives was a fabrication also. It was clear to his Lordship's mind that a dead set had been made against the defendant Ismail by the whole family, and that this suit had not for its sole purpose the foundation of the plaintiff's rights. His Lordship found as a fact in the case that there never came into Ismail's hands any jewels, ornaments, or coins than what he says he received; and that he had duly accounted for all of them. Having cleared away many impediments that stood in his way towards the culminating point of that vast scheme of fraud—beginning, as it was said, in the lifetime of Balladina, going on unceasingly for a number of years, and indeed on to the execution of the release of 22nd October 1870—which had been imputed to the defendant Ismail, his Lordship proceeded to the determination of the question as it affected the release. His Lordship remarked, however, that neither as regarded the letters of administration, nor the inventory, nor the accounts, was any fraud, covin, misrepresentation, or undue influence ever practised or sought to bear upon the plaintiff by the defendant Ismail or by any one else on his behalf; and that the plaintiff's statements to that effect were all false. And now as to the release of 22nd October 1870, his Lordship said:—"It has been established to my entire satisfaction that, both before the plaintiff left Bombay for Calcutta in 1865, as well as in 1868 when he was on a visit to Bombay, he examined the estate books, took copies of such entries as suited his purpose, and that he knew quite well how things were when he says that he did not know; that he had not taken copies (apart from the flat contradiction of several witnesses), I disbelieve him altogether. His whole story of want of instruction and child-like simplicity as to matters of account is a mere invention for the purposes of the present suit. We may, indeed, take it for granted (seeing that he himself has given the Court an opportunity of giving its own opinion by simple inspection of him as a witness) that he is neither a Solomon in wisdom nor a Baine in book-keeping. It may also be taken for granted, from close inspection of him in the witness-box, that his habits of life, engrossment with play and the like (to use

DEFA[illegible]

SEALDAH COURT, SEPTEMBER [illegible] 1877.

(Before RAJAH SARENDRA KRISHNA, Judge.)

MR. BODDY, a guard in the Eastern Bengal Railway, charged a Mr. P. Durham, an employé of the same railway, as above.

John Frederick Boddy, guard, E. B. Railway, sworn, said: I have been in the employ of the E. B. Railway since 1863. I was never accused of any offence during the period. On the 17th July last, I was in charge of No. 14 down mail train. On that night I never entered into a carriage, in which Mrs. Durham was, nor did I make any indecent overtures to her. I know the defendant, Mr. Durham. He is the husband of that lady. The defendant wrote two letters to the Locomotive Superintendent, and those letters were forwarded to Mr. Brander. Portions of those letters contain defamatory matter against me. The result was that I was prosecuted by the Company. The charge was dismissed. I therefore now charge the defendant with defamation. Mr. Brander is my superior officer, and has the power to dismiss me.

Cross-examined—Prosecutor said that on the morning of the 18th I arrived in Buggoolah. I was in charge of the train. Mrs. Durham travelled in that train. I never saw a servant with her. There was nobody with her. She was alone. I travelled on the foot board between the Ranaghat and Chogdah, as I saw a door opened, and my duty as a guard was to see it closed. It took me to go and return from the carriage door 10 minutes. I spoke to Mrs. Durham as I passed her, for 2 or 3 minutes. I only spoke to her between Ranaghat and Chogdah. She told me she was very sick, and could not sleep, and I said I was very sorry for her. Mrs. Durham was in the compartment nearest the brake van. I do not know of any animosity that either Mr. or Mrs. Durham bear against me.

Re-examined—I asked Mrs. Durham at Barrackpore to have a cup of tea, and she said she was unwell. The conversation took place in the presence of Mr. Scott, Chief Engineer of the Princess Line.

Mahomed Alli, sworn, said: I know Mr. Boddy. He is a guard. I remember the 17th of July last. We were both guards of the same train that night. In the brake van, there was myself, Mr. Boddy, and the *khalasee*. Mr. Boddy got out of the train, travelled on the foot-board coming up to a 2nd-class carriage, and leaning over it, spoke to a lady. I could not distinctly see whether Mr. Boddy entered the carriage or not as it was dark and drizzling. I have been working with Mr. Boddy for the past ten years, but never knew him to do so.

Cross-examined—The lady got into the train at Buggoolao and came to Sealdah. Next to Buggoolah is Ranaghat. Mr. Boddy returned to the brake van in about 10 or 12 minutes. Mr. Boddy also went to the carriage of Mrs. Durham between Ranaghat and Chogdah. He again stopped at her carriage for about 10 or 12 minutes. He never went again to Mrs. Durham's carriage.

Re-examined—I can't say whether Mr. Boddy got out to shut a door or not when the train started from Buggoolah on the way, but I observed a carriage door open.

Joomim, *khalasee*, sworn, said: I travelled between the 17th or 18th with Mr. Boddy in the brake van from Gualando to Sealdah. When the train left Buggoolah Mr. Boddy travelled on the foot-board to a 2nd-class carriage. He went up and stood near the carriage, but was on the foot-board. I did not see him speak to any one. In that 2nd class carriage were two Baboos in one compartment and a lad in another. I did not see Mr. Boddy enter the carriage. I never saw Mr. Boddy do the like of this before, though I have been working in this railway for two years.

Cross-examined—I am under Mr. Boddy. I don't know Mrs. Durham. I can't say whether Mr. Boddy talked to the lady. He was away for 10 or 12 minutes. After train left Ranaghat, Mr. Boddy again went up to the same carriage. From there he came to Sealdah direct in the brake van.

After the evidence of this witness had been recorded, his Worship adjourned the case to the 17th of the current month, enlarging the defendant on his personal recognisance of Rs. 200.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

BETTING AGENCIES.

THE revelations of William Kurr teach us that the popular mania for betting upon horse races, which was supposed to have attained its highest development in the days of Davis the Leviathan, and of "the lists," is an avenue for fraud which we fear that even the experience of the present year will be powerless to close. It is evident that for many years William Kurr, in collusion with sundry associates, has been in the habit of opening betting agencies, sometimes in England, sometimes in Scotland, and sometimes on the Continent, which have been extremely lucrative, and were in point of fact neither more nor less than frauds. Thus he states that in the August of 1874 he started a "racing firm" in Adam-street, Strand, under the name of "Archer and Co.," and that when their proceedings in Adam-street were stopped by the police he transferred the, business to Brighton, and subsequently to Glasgow. The firm was called the "Systematic Investment Company," but no returns were ever made to the victims who intrusted it with their money. He confesses with charming naïveté that the advertisements of the firm were translated for insertion in Continental papers, and that "we made a great deal of money." He owns that he "was acquainted with a man called Walters;" and it is probable that this Walters was the same man who backed a horse belonging to Sir Joseph Hawley, called Vagabond, for the City and Suburban, and who headed a demonstration against the reforming baronet to hoot him for scratching his horse because he had been forestalled in the market. Undoubtedly the contumely to which Sir Joseph was thus exposed had not a little to do with driving him off the Turf. It must be patent to all that no stable secrets can be kept from unscrupulous men armed with any amount of money to bribe jockeys and stable boys, and to keep their army of touts on the watch at every training-ground in England. But the mischief is not confined to this country alone. The cunning establishers of "betting agencies" have discovered the immeasurable credulity of foreign backers, and every nation in Europe is exposed to their alluring machinations. Thus, at the end of 1874 the newspapers of France, Italy, Russia, and Germany were flooded with advertisements announcing that "The General Society of Assurance against Losses upon the Turf" had been started in London with its "central office" at 25, Mourgate-street, and its branch offices at every great racing centre in England. The Bank of England and the London and County Bank were proclaimed as its bankers; and many weeks elapsed before the disclaimer of any knowledge of "Mr. William Osborne" and "Mr. Sydney Montague" issued from the managers of the two banks in question. Thanks to the vigorous denunciation of this fraud which appeared in one of our daily contemporaries, the police at last stopped the registered letters addressed to "Mr. Sydney Montague," and it was found that within six weeks nearly £5,000 had been sent to him from the Continent. It is our melancholy conviction that, notwithstanding the unmasking evidence of William Kurr, such knaves as the so-called Montague Osborne and Montague will soon find out some new device by which to entrap the foolish and avaricious public. The long list of *ataxes* under which Benson, the Kurrs, and their colleagues contrived to rob Madame de Goncourt and her helpless fellow-victims will be impotent to teach caution to a new generation of simpletons. "There is a fool born every hour," said one of these sharpers to an informant of Mr. Anderson, the member for Glasgow, "and, thank Heaven, the majority of them live!" But at least some effort ought to be made by Mr. Cross and Colonel Henderson to protect society from knaveries against which it seems utterly powerless to protect itself. When there is no lack of fools willing to believe that a thousand pounds may be won by sending Twenty-four postage stamps" to A or B, it is obvious that proficients and experts such as Benson and Kurr, or their imitators, are never likely to be without a long list of foreign and domestic idiots ready to contribute money without stint, to provide our modern pirates with gigs and broughams of their own, and to enable them to live in splendour at any fashionable town which they may honour with their company.—*Field.*

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE CONVICT KURR.

MR. BEARD, solicitor, addressing Sir James Ingham, said—I have had an opportunity of communicating with Mr. Williams, Sir James, and he tells me he does not intend to cross-examine about Sawyer. It is most desirable it should be known that in consequence of what appeared in the public papers he has lost his situation, which he had held for fourteen years as managing clerk to a firm of solicitors at the West-end, they having thought it their duty to dismiss him. I am instructed to say that the story of the convict is utterly untrue; that—

Mr. Poland—I must object to—

Mr. Beard—It is most unfair to him to stop me. He denies that he ever received a farthing from Kurr, that there was any arrangement between Kurr and Froggatt, or Sawyer and Froggatt, that any 200*l.* should be paid to him, and that in anything——

Mr. Poland again objected that this was irregular, but Mr. Beard continued, and amidst a running accompaniment of objections from Mr Poland and Sir James Ingham, went on at the top of his voice to say whatever Sawyer did in this matter he did at the instigation of Levy, who was a private inquiry officer who was employed by Mr. Abrahams, the solicitor for the prosecution.

Mr. Froggatt—I may say that I shall call Mr. Sawyer when the proper time comes.

The cross-examination of Kurr was then resumed.

Mr. Williams—I must go back for one moment to the letters. (To Mr. Poland)—Will you kindly give me the torn document and also a letter of Meiklejohn's of 22nd September? (To witness)—Just read the last sentence of that (handing paper to witness).

Kurr (reading)—"It is untrue that Benson has had a letter from ——"

Now you told me originally you could finish that. What should the name be?—Bailey.

Had you written Bailey on the other side?—I should imagine so.

You are sure it was not Clarke?—I am speaking to the best of my belief.

Mr. Williams here handed witness a letter.

Do you see, "I have had a long letter from Poodle, and he has written Clarke?"—Yes.

Now, have you any doubt as to what the name was?—I believe it was Bailey.

You believe it was Bailey, but will you undertake to swear it was not Clarke?—I will not swear it, as I believe it was Bailey. I think it referred to him.

Bailey has nothing whatever to do with the Goncourt frauds; why should the letter refer to Bailey?—Because the letter does not refer to the Goncourt frauds. Clarke was known to me and my associates before those frauds.

You say your wife gave these letters to the Treasury. To whom personally did she give them?—I believe to the governor of Newgate.

Mr. Poland objected to the question.

Mr. Williams—Mr. Poland, I am cross-examining the witness, and I shall press the question. Of course while you are objecting he has time to make up his mind.

Mr. Poland—I will take your opinion, Sir James, as to this.

Sir James Ingham—It is very irregular. Of course he could not know.

Mr. Williams pressed the question.

Mr. Poland again objected, remarking there was no doubt about the cleverness of his learned friend's examination, but that did not entitle him to break all the rules of evidence.

Mr. Williams replied that in cross-examination this could not be struck out.

Mr. Poland—How can he know?

Mr. Williams—(Interrupting.)

Mr. Poland—It is scarcely courtesy to interrupt me when I am addressing the magistrate.

Mr. Williams—I don't meet with much courtesy.

Sir James Ingham said the learned counsel might get what he wanted in a legitimate way.

Mr. Williams said it was only taking up time unnecessarily. To (witness)—Do you know whether the letter which is torn ever passed into the hands of Clarke.

Mr. Poland again protested.

Mr. Williams—To whom did you give it?—I gave it to the chief warder.

To whom did he give it?—He told me he gave it to the governor.

To whom did he give it?

Mr. Poland—I shall [illegible] Sir James, as a matter of law, to decide [illegible]

Mr. Williams—I shall press my question, and mean to have an answer.

Mr. Poland—I submit, even in cross-examination, they cannot be put.

Sir James Ingham—I think Mr. Williams ought to limit it.

Mr. Williams—I propose to put the question—Have you any idea to whom he handed the document?

Mr. Poland again objected.

Sir James Ingham—I think that is not right.

Mr. Williams again pressed the question, and the witness said he did not know to whom the governor gave the letter, but he had an idea.

Mr. Williams—On what do you found your idea?

Mr. Poland again objected, and on Sir James Ingham expressing disapproval of the question,

Mr. Williams, sitting down, said—If I am told I must not cross-examine the witness there is an end of it. I am perfectly willing to let him go.

Sir James Ingham—No, no, Mr. Williams; but you might——

Mr. Williams—Upon what do you found your idea?

Mr. Poland—Am I to understand the witness is told not to answer, Sir James?

Sir James Ingham—I would rather you should proceed a little more regularly, Mr. Williams. I wish to give you every possible assistance.

Mr. Williams—In this inquiry every obstacle is thrown in my way, and I shall persist in my question.

Sir James Ingham—After what has been said, if you like to put your question—

Mr. Williams—Have you any idea what became of the paper?

Mr. Poland—After what has been said——

Sir James Ingham—Mr. Williams may by this get a clue that will lead to legitimate evidence. I am quite sure you will restrict your questions as far as you possibly can.

Mr. Williams—I have you any reason to believe Clarke ever saw that letter?—I should think he has not.

That it ever passed into his possession?—I should think not.

Or that he had any access to it?—I should think not.

Can you tell us what the letter continued to say after the blank name?—I can speculate.

Well, speculate.—I believe it ran, "It is untrue that Benson had a letter from Bailey, and that the B. referred to in the letter means Babbitt, and not Bailey."

Is that all?—That about winds it up.

How do you know Benson had said he had a letter from Bailey?—I never said so.

How did you know it was untrue?—Because it said so in one of Meiklejohn's letters. I had to give an explanation of one of Meiklejohn's letters in which B. is referred to.

Just point it out (handing brief). Mind you don't give us the wrong ones.

There is a letter from C. but none from B. Oh, yes, there is (after looking them through). It is not here, but it is in possession of the Treasury.

I will show you what there is. Here is a statement that B. has written to C. Benson has written to C. That being so, have you any doubt that the letter referred to is a letter to Clarke and not a letter to Bailey?—I don't see this guides me at all. That first statement has nothing to do with this. I shall adhere to my opinion that it was Bailey. It really means Babbitt, but I corrected it.

How did you know that Benson had made that statement?—Because I was shown the letter written to Meiklejohn referring to the letter of Benson, and I wrote an answer to it.

By whom were you shown it?—By Mr. Pollard.

And what were you asked about that?—Does this "B" mean Bailey.

Did you know that Benson had made a statement?—I did not, only that he had said that he was going to do so.

After he had made it, did you know what statement he had made?—I did not.

And you don't know it at the present moment?—I do not; not of my own knowledge. I am morally satisfied of it.

Now I will call your attention to this matter once more. (The learned counsel then again read the extract just given in the letter.)

Have you any doubt that that refers to Clarke?—I have very strong doubt; I think it refers to Bailey.

How many letters did you write to Colkett while you were in prison. First of all from the House of Detention?—I can't tell exactly, but I should think about two. I average about one a day from Newgate, headed "Solicitor's instructions." They were instructions for Mr. Humphreys, but were for Colkett to read.

What do you mean by "instructions?"—That was what they were supposed to be.

But what were they?—Ordinary letters.

For your defence?—Telling him to get up your alibi?—No, he did not want to be told that.

Have you written to Colkett since your sentence?—No.

Did you write, directly or indirectly, to Colkett that you had been promised a commutation of your sentence if you would give information against the police?—I did not.

Did you ask Colkett to confirm your evidence?—I did not.

That your swear?—I do.

How many Clydesdale notes were placed in Colkett's hands?—None. Murray may have left one or two for me with him. They would be in an envelope.

Did Colkett refuse to confirm your evidence?—No.

Did you inform him that unless he did you would inform the Treasury of the Clydesdale notes concealed in his cellar? There is no truth in it.

Who is Moppy?—A man that visited Benson.

Give him a name?—Broom.

Did Moppy have a portion of the notes to take over to France?—No.

Who did take them over?—Street.

From whom did he receive him?—I don't know.

Who told you he took them—did any one tell you?—I believe it was Colkett, because I instructed Street to take them over to France. Now I think again, it was not Colkett—it was Hood.

Where were you then?—In Newgate. That was before my conviction. I instructed Hood to instruct Street to take them.

You don't know where the notes came from?—No.

Where did you leave them?—In charge of my wife.

To what amount?—3,000*l.* That was the amount he was to take to France. My instructions for that were given in Newgate.

What was the amount of the Clydesdale notes you had in your possession when you were taken into custody?—There were 3,000*l.* or perhaps there might have been 4,000*l.* I do not know exactly. I believe the amount found on Benson was 2,700*l.*

Mr. Poland (to Mr. Williams)—You had better limit your questions to the witness' own knowledge.

Mr. M. Williams—You have limited the number of your prisoners.

Sir James Ingham observed that all possible latitude should be given.

Cross-examination continued:—

You have no knowledge of this man Moppy taking any notes to Paris at all?—I know he has not taken any.

They were taken by Street?—Yes.

To whom were they sent in Paris?—To Benson's father's partner.

For what purpose?—To hand to the notary of Madame de Goncourt.

With the view of stopping the prosecution?—Yes.

The whole of the notes have been recovered?—Yes.

And Colkett has not, and never had, any in his possession?—Except on the one occasion I have mentioned.

Had the letters ever been deposited at Colkett's. I mean Meiklejohn's letters?—They may have been. I do not remember. I know Colkett told me that a box containing a number of letters had been overlooked by Superintendent Williamson when he searched his house.

You had no idea what those letters were?—I had not.

Have you any doubt that they referred to this matter?—What matter.

The De Goncourt frauds.—I have no doubt they did not.

Then to what matters?—To previous matters. (Laughter.)

Frauds?—Yes.

Have you seen Colkett here?—Yes.

Is he here now?—There are so many people here that it would take me a long time to look round, but I think he is not here.

Now I want to ask you what was your father?—My father was a baker.

Where?—In London.

What part?—In Caledonian-road.

And when you first began to earn your living what were you?—I was a clerk.

Where?—On the South Eastern Railway.

What age were you then?—About 13.

How long did you remain there?—Twelve months.

And why did you leave?—I ran away.

And then?—Then I went racing.

You began early. What was your age when you began racing?—14.

You have never had any employment since you were employed on the South Eastern Railway?—Oh, yes.

From 14 you continued at racing till about when?—Fifteen.

Did you run away from the racing, or did the racing run away from you?—I think I ran away from the racing.

What were you doing between the ages of 14 and 15?—Backing horses.

What do you mean by "backing horses?"—Paying deposits on certain horses.

Between 14 and 15 you were backing horses on a race-course, and depositing money?—I did not say "on a race-course."

Where then?—At clubs.

And what then?—Then I was in a money-lending firm. Oh, do tell us about that. (Laughter.) What was the name of the firm?—Some investment society.

But you must remember the name of it. At 15 you were a money-lender. What was the name of the establishment which lent the money?—It was a society in Westminster.

Try and remember the name. It was an epoch in your life, and you must remember.—Why should I remember?

You say you where a money-lender in an investment society in Upper Brook-street?—I said I was at a money-lender's.

What position did you occupy there?—I was a clerk.

Who were the investment society?—It was a society of gentlemen.

Oh, I have no doubt about that; you were a member, you know. (Laughter.) Tell me who it was who employed you?—A person named Raynes.

How long did you remain there?—About twelve months, perhaps two years.

And then did you leave that place?—Yes.

Why? Did you not like it? Perhaps the air did not agree with you?—The reason I left was that the firm shut up.

Who were the firm?—A society of gentlemen.

I want to know their names.—I can't tell you.

You, their clerk, did not even know their names?—No, because it was a company.

Whom did you know?—Mr. Raynes.

He was the "company" that you knew?—Yes.

Well, that company having shut up, what did you do?—Well, I was obliged to shut up too. (Laughter.)

Well, what did you do after that?—After that I went racing again.

And how long did you continue racing?—Ever since.

Are you sure it was in Brook-street?—I am positive.

It was not Grosvenor-street?—No.

Did you know a man named Barnett?—I did not.

You don't know whether he was connected with the office?—I do not.

Well, then, you went racing again, and you have continued racing ever since?—Yes.

Up to the time of your arrest?—Yes.

When did you begin to defraud the public—not by racing?—In the same year that I knew Meiklejohn. (Laughter.)

Then you say it was Meiklejohn who suggested that you should defraud the public?—I did not say so, but that is the way I fix the date.

Did you mean it to be inferred that Meiklejohn suggested that you should defraud the public?—No.

Did you not mean to insinuate that?—No.

What was the year?—1871 or 1872.

What was your first venture?—A racing office.

Where?—In the City.

Oh, that is such a large place.—St. Johns-street road.

What was your racing office?—A racing swindle.

Who was connected with you in that?—No one.

You were the swindle?—I was the swindle. (Laughter.)

What was that racing swindle?—It was advising persons to back horses that had no chance. (Laughter.)

How did you conduct it?—It was done by advertisements.

What did you call it?—We did not give it a name.

How did you advertise?—I offered to give information in the name of Brandon.

Did you give information as to what horses could win?—Yes.

How came it to be stopped?—[illegible] A man [illegible]

[illegible]—I did you lose anything at [illegible]

[illegible] on?—Seven or eight months.

[illegible] that you did not send you information?—The public [illegible], but the Press was not.

The [illegible] would not insert advertisements for you. Is that what [illegible] the thing on the head?—Yes.

What next?—Gardiner and Co.

What was that?—In Edinburgh.

What was that?—It was about the same thing.

To give information which you did not possess?—Yes.

But which you fabricated?—Yes.

Who were the worthy members of that firm?—Murray and myself.

Was that all?—There was a clerk.

What was his name?—Eustace.

Were there ever any warrants out for you in connection with that fraud?—Yes.

And against Eustace too?—Eustace was apprehended.

And that broke up the concern, did it?—I don't think that was the cause of the break-up.

Is it not to pay?—I was told to keep out of the way.

The venture was not successful?—I think it was unsuccessful.

It was a fraud?—Yes.

How long did that last?—About two months.

Only about two months?—That was a very short time?—Yes.

Well, now, you were an active man. What was next?—New York was next.

Oh, then you crossed the Atlantic. What was that?—Something similar to the previous ones.

What do you mean by that?—Something similar to the Walters and Murray case, and you know what that was perfectly well.

Was that venture in New York successful?—No.

Who were your associates in that?—Murray.

Murray alone?—Murray and a man named Griffiths.

Was it in connection with that, as you mentioned on Saturday, you bribed the New York police?—I did not bribe the New York police personally.

But they were bribed?—Yes.

And in connection with that?—Yes.

To any large extent?—No.

How do you know Benson had said he had a letter from Bailey?—I have got.

This letter of Clarke to Walters. Was it in connection with the business?—No, some previous affair.

Then he was in the pay of you and your associates previously to this?—Of my associates, yes.

Whom?—Walters.

For what?—The firm of Bailey and Walters, and for not opposing Walters's application for a licence for a public-house.

What was the firm of Bailey and Walters?—A racing swindle.

Walters was a publican, was he?—Yes, in Red Lion-street. This is merely what I am told.

By whom?—By Walters.

You have not any doubt about the matter?—No.

And the information?—No. I know that I was not arrested, and that I saw it in the information. I was told that it was not to be acted upon. I heard that from Benson.

Had that anything to do with the garden party?—What is the garden party?

Do you know how Benson found out it was not to be acted upon?—Yes.

You know what I mean?—I do.

Had Clarke anything to do with that?—(Laughing heartily) With what?

You know.—No, I don't.

What were you laughing at?—Because you were laughing.

Had Clarke anything to do with that?—Not that portion of it.

What portion of it?—What I think you mean.

What do I mean?—How Benson got his information.

How did he get it?—From a gentleman in court, I am told. (Laughing.)

Who is that?—Mr. Poland.

Let's hear about that?—Benson told me he had been at the house of a Mr. Knott, a solicitor, a friend of his, that he dined with Mr. Poland, and that Mr. Poland had told him he did not think the Government were going to take any further steps in the matter.

Did Benson say it was by chance—of course it is utterly untrue?—Yes. He said he was friendly there, and met him by chance.

Had Clarke anything to do with that arrangement?—Not the slightest.

Did you receive a telegram connected with the dinner?—Not that I am aware of. I only know what Benson told me.

Did you believe him?—Yes. I had other information as well.

Meiklejohn?—Yes.

I thought so. After the Walters and Murray fraud, on learning that the warrant had lapsed, did you go about as usual?—Yes.

What was your next venture?—I attended racing meetings after that.

You went back to racing?—I never left that off. I kept it on.

As an amusement?—Yes.

Fraud your work and racing your pastime?—Yes.

What was the next fraud?—Madame de Goncourt. The parties to that were the men prosecuted.

Struck had nothing to do with it?—No.

Well, he disposed of the notes?—No. He only took them to Paris.

How much money did you receive in connection with that fraud?—About 14,00*l.*, 10,000*l.* being from Madame de Goncourt and 4,000*l.* from the general public.

Was it all in Clydesdale notes, or only the 10,000*l.*?—Only the 10,000*l.*

The whole of the 10,000*l.* has been recovered?—More than the 10,000*l.*

How much money was sent to Madame de Goncourt to stop the prosecution?—3,000*l.*, making up the balance, or altogether 9,000*l.*

Did you write to the Treasury that it was Palmer who wrote on a piece of paper "Get the lame man out of the way?"—I did not.

Then if you have stated that, it must be wrong—it was Clarke?—Yes.

Have you given us the whole of your employments?—Yes, as near as I can recollect.

Were you ever employed as an informer?—(Emphatically) I was not.

Have you ever received any money for giving information?—I have not.

You have never received a farthing?—I am positive I have not. I have never received a farthing.

Did you ever know a racing man called Flash Fred?—I did.

Do I understand you to say you have never given information to the police?—Never, I have always refused it.

You have never had any dealings with the police in getting evidence against other people?—Never. I have often been asked, but always refused.

Do you know a person who was tried in the name of De Valentine?—I don't know such a name.

Do you know he was tried?—I do not know the name.

You knew Flash Fred. Was he tried in the name of De Valentine?—I do not know.

Do you know that Flash Fred was tried and convicted for forgery?—Yes.

Did you know a man named James O'Neale?—No, except by reputation.

Was he charged with forgery on Herries and Farquhar?—I was under the impression it was Courtes and Co.

Did you give any information as to that matter?—Not the slightest. I knew nothing about it.

That you swear?—Yes.

Or receive any money?—Never.

You did not receive any money either from Meiklejohn or anybody else?—It is a ridiculous story.

Did you give information as to Steve Raymond?—I did not. (After a pause) I gave information to Steve Raymond.

My question is, whether you gave any information to the police concerning Steve Raymond?—I did not.

Was he staying in the country before he was arrested?—I believe he was.

Did you make an appointment to meet him in London?—I did not.

Or know that he was coming up?—I did not.

Did you arrange with Meiklejohn to let him know when Raymond came up?—That's a pure invention.

Did you tell Meiklejohn Steve Raymond would be at the Blue-coat Boy?—There is not the slightest truth in it. Meiklejohn sent to tell me there was a warrant out for him, and I told him to get away.

It was just when Meiklejohn was starting for Scotland?—Yes, I remember perfectly well.

At that time did you give him information that Raymond, your friend, would be at the Blue-coat Boy?—Certainly not. Meiklejohn told me he was going into the country, and that he told me because he wanted to spite Shore, who had the warrant.

You did not know that Meiklejohn was obliged to leave for Scotland, and that he telegraphed to his wife to give information to Inspector Shore?—No.

Was Raymond taken into custody by Shore?—I think not.

At the Blue-coat Boy?—He was not.

In the neighbourhood?—He was.

You gave information about the warrant to Steve Raymond?—I did.

And he went away?—Yes.

And yet he was taken?—He went away, but he came back again.

Do you know where he was taken?—I believe as he was leaving his house.

How far is that from the Blue-coat Boy?—About half a mile. Perhaps a mile.

Was he going to meet you?—He was not.

Had he made an appointment to meet you that night?—This was in the morning.

Have you ever been informed that Meiklejohn was the cause of your arrest?—No.

You don't bear him any ill-will?—I think he was wrong to inform me I could place reliance on Froggatt and Sawyer.

That is your grievance against him?—I have no grievance against Meiklejohn.

Then that is not a grievance?—Yes. It is a grievance. You think he meant to cheat you out of that 3,000*l.*?—I have not any doubt about it.

Well, that does not give you any very friendly feelings towards him, does it?—No.

It is perfectly untrue you gave information about Raymond?—There is not the slightest foundation for saying that. In fact, Meiklejohn told me himself who did give the information.

Where were you going when you were arrested?—To meet Clarke.

Where?—At the Duke of York's Steps, Waterloo-place By appointment?—Yes.

How made?—Verbally, on the previous day, or on the Friday.

At what time were you to meet him?—At eight o'clock on Sunday.

For what purpose?—I had told him about Froggatt's offer of a settlement on the Friday, and I was going to have further conversation with him about it.

You had told him the whole story about Froggatt and Sawyer on Friday?—I had.

Did he advise you to pay the money or not?—He advised me not to pay.

Not to part with your money?—Yes. He said they were both shifty customers, and that I had better be careful. (Loud laughter.)

Did you know that Clarke at that time had charge of the case?—Yes, in the absence of Superintendent Williamson. I don't know when he left and returned, but I know that he left about the same day that information was first received of the case, and that Inspector Clarke would have charge of it in his absence.

Mr. Williams said he would stop there for the day.

Mr. Wonter said he had been requested by Inspector Clarke to say that there was not the smallest foundation for any of the charges made against him, and no truth in the evidence of the witness. He (Mr. Wonter) had hoped Mr. Williams would have finished that day. Then he would have been able to put a few questions to Kurr which, if answered truthfully, would have exonerated Clarke by the mouth of the witness himself. It was only right, as he had not been able to do that, that he should make the statement. With regard to Von Tornow, he might mention he had been restored to full pay, and that the authorities placed the utmost confidence in him, and did not believe a word said against him.

Mr. Williams said he was instructed on behalf of Meiklejohn to say that there was no more truth in the allegations against him than in those against Clarke.

Mr. Poland said he had received a letter from Mr. Henderson, the chief constable of Leeds, and it was right he should state in reference to him that he had rendered the greatest assistance at a very early period in the case to the prosecution. He might have to call him as a witness, but he must say so far as he was concerned there was no truth in any imputations made against him. The Watch Committee desired that he should make that statement.

The case was then adjourned.

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50	" 1,000	" 63 15 0	" 105 14 0

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